

- (1) Veröffentlichungsnummer:
- (11) Publication number:

1 056 447

Internationale Anmeldung veröffentlicht durch die Weltorganisation für geistiges Eigentum unter der Nummer:

WO 99/40908 (art.158 des EPÜ).

International application published by the World Intellectual Property Organisation under number:

WO 99/40908 (art.158 of the EPC).

Demande internationale publiée par l'Organisation Mondiale de la Propriété sous le numéro:

WO 99/40908 (art.158 de la CBE).

ANSWER 5 OF 473 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS L2300578-79-4 REGISTRY RN Naphtho[2',3':6,7]phenanthro[2,3-c]furan-1,8,13(3H)-trione, CN 5,6-dihydro-3,7,9,11,14,15-hexahydroxy-10-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME) OTHER NAMES: Desmethylmadurahydroxylactone CN C25 H16 010 MF SR LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS HO ОН НО HO. Me OH ОН 0 1 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE) 1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE) => s madurahydroxylactone L3 2 MADURAHYDROXYLACTONE => s madurahydroxylactone/cn 1 MADURAHYDROXYLACTONE/CN 1.4 => dANSWER 1 OF 1 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS L4RN 160324-72-1 REGISTRY Naphtho[2',3':6,7]phenanthro[2,3-c]furan-1,8,13(3H)-trione, CN 5,6-dihydro-3,9,11,14,15-pentahydroxy-7-methoxy-10-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME) OTHER CA INDEX NAMES: Naphtho[2',3':6,7]phenanthro[2,3-c]furan-1,8,13(3H)-trione, 5,6-dihydro-3,9,11,14,15-pentahydroxy-7-methoxy-10-methyl-, (.+-.)-OTHER NAMES: Madurahydroxylactone CN MF C26 H18 O10 CICOM

CA, CAPLUS, CASREACT, USPATFULL

\_\_\_\_

SR

LC

STN Files:

- 5 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE) 5 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)

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ANSWER 8 OF 8 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2001 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
ΤI
     Antiviral activity of norakin (triperiden) and related
     anticholainergic antiparkinsonism drugs.
SO
     Acta Virologica, (1984) 28/6 (501-507).
     CODEN: AVIRA2
ΑB
     In view of the coincidence of antiviral and antiparkinsonism
     activities of amantadine, four antiparkinsonism drugs Norakin
     (triperiden), Parkopan (trihexyphenidyl), Antiparkin
     (diethylbenzhydramine) and Akineton (biperiden) were tested for
     antiviral activity in various virus-cell systems. Norakin
     inhibited the replication of influenza A viruses in chick embryo
     fibroblast, MDCK and Ehrlich.
CT
    Medical Descriptors:
     *2 benzhydryloxy n,n diethylethylamine
     *drug efficacy
     *influenza virus
     *influenza virus a
     *measles virus
     *structure activity relation
     cell culture
     virus replication
    priority journal
     in vitro study
    nonhuman
     chicken
     *amantadine
     *antivirus agent
     *biperiden
     *rimantadine
     *trihexyphenidyl
     *triperidene
     selegiline
     (amantadine) 665-66-7, 768-94-5; (biperiden) 1235-82-1, 514-65-8;
RN
     (rimantadine) 13392-28-4, 1501-84-4; (trihexyphenidyl) 144-11-6, 52-49-3;
     (triperidene) 14617-17-5; (selegiline) 14611-51-9, 14611-52-0,
     2079-54-1, 2323-36-6
ΑN
    85025401 EMBASE
    1985025401
DN
ΤI
    Antiviral activity of norakin (triperiden) and related
    anticholainergic antiparkinsonism drugs.
ΑU
    Presber H.W.; Schroeder C.; Hegenscheid B.; et al.
CS
    Chain of Virology, Humboldt University, 1040 Berlin, Germany
SO
    Acta Virologica, (1984) 28/6 (501-507).
    CODEN: AVIRA2
CY
    Czechoslovakia
DT
     Journal
FS
     037
             Drug Literature Index
     047
             Virology
     030
             Pharmacology
LA
    English
```

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ANSWER 12 OF 16 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
L2
     14611-51-9 REGISTRY
RN
     Benzeneethanamine, N, .alpha.-dimethyl-N-2-propynyl-, (.alpha.R)- (9CI)
CN
      (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
     Benzeneethanamine, N, .alpha.-dimethyl-N-2-propynyl-, (R)-
     Phenethylamine, N, .alpha.-dimethyl-N-2-propynyl-, L-(-)- (8CI)
CN
OTHER NAMES:
      (-)-Deprenil
CN
CN
      (-)-Deprenyl
СИ
      (-)-Selegiline
CN
    (R) - (-) -Deprenyl
CN
     Jumex
CN
     L-Deprenyl
CN
     1-Deprenyl
CN
     Selegiline
FS
     STEREOSEARCH
     172964-89-5
DR
     C13 H17 N
MF
CI
     COM
                   AGRICOLA, AIDSLINE, ANABSTR, BEILSTEIN*, BIOBUSINESS,
     STN Files:
LC
BIOSIS,
        BIOTECHNO, CA, CANCERLIT, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CBNB, CEN, CHEMCATS, CIN,
        CSCHEM, DDFU, DIOGENES, DRUGNL, DRUGPAT, DRUGU, DRUGUPDATES, EMBASE,
        IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, IMSDIRECTORY, IPA, MEDLINE, MRCK*, PHAR, PROMT,
        SPECINFO, TOXLINE, TOXLIT, USAN, USPATFULL, VETU
          (*File contains numerically searchable property data)
      Other Sources:
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Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (-).

742 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)
9 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
743 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)

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L1 ANSWER 1 OF 1 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
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AN 1998:585951 CAPLUS

DN 129:184245

TI Application of aminergic agents in medications for treatment of viral infections of the central nervous system

IN Ter (Meulen, Volker; Riederer, Peter; Czub, Markus; Gerlach, Manfred

PA Germany

SO Ger. Offen., 6 pp. CODEN: GWXXBX

DT Patent

LA German

FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO. KIND DATE APPLICATION NO. DATE

DE 19708461 A1 19980827 DE 1997-19708461 19970218 <--

=> d ab

=>

L1 ANSWER 1 OF 1 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AB Viral (esp. retroviral) infections of the central nervous system are treated with an aminergic agent at a dose such as to establish a drug concn. in the target cells below that which affects viral gene expression.

Suitable aminergic agents include dopaminergic agonists and antagonists, MAO-B inhibitors, D-methylselegiline, adamantine, and psychotropic and neuroleptic agents. Thus, in neonatal rats infected with murine leukemia virus (a microgliatropic retrovirus), development of spongiform encephalopathy was inhibited by i.p. injection of selegiline (0.05 mg/kg on days 15, 22, and 30 after infection).

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L11 ANSWER 6 OF 7 USPATFULL
       . . . fluconazole, ritonavir, itraconazole, miconazole, erythromycin
SUMM
       and troleandomycin have been identified as inhibitors of the first-pass
       effect. These compounds, however, are antiviral,
       antimicrobial, or antifungal agents. Because of the heightened current
       awareness of the fact that overuse of such agents can result in
       resistant microbial strains, because some of the most effective
       inhibitors are antimicrobials, and because transplant and HIV
       -infected patients have compromised immune systems, the use of these
       inhibitors of the first-pass effect has significant drawbacks and, for
       example,.
       . . or less, more preferably 50% or less. Examples include, in
DETD
       addition to those incorporated by reference above, ritonavir,
       saquinavir, indinavir, L-deprenyl, tacrolimus, cyclosporin A
       (Sandimmune.RTM.), cyclosporin A (Neoral.RTM.), nelfinavir,
       VX-478/141W94, felodipine, nifedipine and sumatriptan. Such
       co-formulations include the invention citrus-derived substance.
ΑN
       1999:151257 USPATFULL
ΤI
       Anti-first-pass effect compounds and citrus extract
IN
       Harris, James W., Cocoa Beach, FL, United States
PΑ
       Bioavailability Systems, L.L.C., Cocoa Beach, FL, United States (U.S.
       corporation)
PΙ
       US 5990154 19991123
ΑI
       US 1998-82939 19980522 (9)
PRAI
       US 1997-48183
                           19970530 (60)
       Utility
DΤ
      Primary Examiner: Ramsuer, Robert W.; Assistant Examiner: Solola,
EXNAM
Taofiq
LREP
      Oblon, Spivak, McClelland, Maier & Neustadt, P.C.
       Number of Claims: 2
CLMN
       Exemplary Claim: 1
ECL
DRWN
       4 Drawing Figure(s); 6 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 894
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
L11 ANSWER 7 OF 7 USPATFULL
DETD
       . . . invention include analgesics, anesthetics, antifungals,
       antibiotics, antiinflammatories, anthelmintics, antidotes, antiemetics,
       antihistamines, antihypertensives, antimalarials, antimicrobials,
       antipsychotics, antipyretics, antiseptics, antiarthritics,
       antituberculotics, antitussives, antivirals, cardioactive
       drugs, cathartics, chemotherapeutic agents, corticoids (steroids),
       antidepressants, depressants, diagnostic aids, diuretics, enzymes,
       expectorants, hormones, hypnotics, minerals, nutritional supplements,
       parasympathomimetics,.
DETD
       . . . in the treatment of renal cell carcinoma, hairy cell leukemia,
       Kaposi's sarcoma, melanoma, and T-cell lymphoma, as well as an
     antiviral agent in the treatment of non-A,B-hepatitis, genital
       warts, Epstein-Barr virus, CMV, AIDS, and rhinovirus.
DETD
       . . . red blood cells; the interleukins; interferon-gamma, a
       protein produced by vertebrate cells following a virus infection and
       possessing potent antiviral effects; Vasotec.RTM., a
       antihypertensive (Enalapril maleate, Merck, Sharp & Dohme, West Point,
       Pa.) Capoten.RTM., a antihypertensive (Captopril, E. R. Squibb.
DETD
       . . . sequences of double-stranded DNA and are intended to inhibit
       selectively the transcription of disease-causing genes, such as viral
       genes, e.g., HIV and herpes simplex virus, and oncogenes,
       i.e., they stop protein production at the cell nucleus. These drugs
bind
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```
. . be utilized with a variety of pharmaceutical agents having
DETD
      tertiary amine groups. In a preferred embodiment, the pharmaceutical
      agent comprises deprenyl, as illustrated below: ##STR1##
       . . . apart from its carrier function. An example of a therapeutic
DETD
      chemical modifier is oligomeric or polymeric lysine (polylysine).
      Polylysine possesses antiviral and antibacterial activities,
      as well as a specific affinity for tumor cells in cancerous tissue.
      Ryser, H. J.-P. and Shen,.
      5.3 Preparation of deprenyl-N-(morpholine-N-
DETD
      carbonyloxymethyl), iodide salt
      To a solution of deprenyl hydrochloride (146 mg, 0.654 mmol)
DETD
      in acetonitrile (10 ml) was added the iodo carbamate prepared above
(180
      mg, 0.654 mmol)..
      6.19 Preparation of deprenyl-N-ethoxycarbonyloxymethyl, iodide
DETD
      To a solution of deprenyl (424 mg, 2.3 mmol) in acetonitrile
DETD
       (5 ml) was added chloromethyl ethyl carbonate (315 mg, 2.3 mmol) and
      sodium iodide.
      6.20 Preparation of deprenyl-N-octyloxycarbonyloxymethyl,
DETD
      iodide salt
      To a solution of deprenyl (170 mg, 0.91 mmol) in acetonitrile
DETD
      (5 ml) was added iodomethyl octyl carbonate (290 mg, 0.91 mmol). The
      reaction mixture.
      6.21 Preparation of deprenyl-N-butyroyloxymethyl, iodide salt
DETD
      To a solution of deprenyl (139 mg, 0.743 mmol) in acetonitrile
DETD
       (5 ml) was added iodomethyl butyrate (169 mg, 0.743 mmol). The reaction
      mixture was.
       6.22 Preparation of deprenyl-N-pivaloyloxymethyl, iodide salt
DETD
      To a solution of deprenyl (240 mg, 1.28 mmol) in acetonitrile
DETD
       (5 ml) was added chloromethyl 2,2-dimethylpropionate (193 mg, 1.28
mmol)
      and sodium iodide (192.
       6.23 Preparation of deprenyl-N-acetoxymethyl, bromide salt
DETD
      To a solution of deprenyl (100 mg, 0.654 mmol) in acetonitrile
DETD
       (5 ml) was added bromomethyl acetate (146 mg, 0.654 mmol). The reaction
      mixture was.
      To a solution of deprenyl (424 mg, 2.3 mmol) in acetonitrile
DETD
       (5 ml) was added chloromethyl ethyl carbonate (315 mg, 2.3 mmol),
       followed by sodium.
DETD
carboxamide), chloride salt
cisapride-N-(6-trimethylammoniohexanoyl-
oxymethylammonio), diiodide salt
                         1 hr
cisapride-N-acetoxymethylammonio, iodide salt
                         6.5 min
cisapride-N-butyroyloxymethylammonio,
                         7.6 min
iodide salt
cisapride-N-ethyoxycarbonyloxymethylammonio,
                         4.4 min
iodide salt
cisapride-N-lauroyloxymethylammonio,
                         5.4 min
iodide salt
deprenyl-N-acetoxymethyl, bromide salt
                         4.2 min
deprenyl-N-benzoyloxymethyl, iodide salt
                         5 min
deprenyl-N-butyroyloxy-1-ethyl, bromide salt
                         28 min
deprenyl-N-butyroyloxymethyl, iodide salt
                         17 sec
deprenyl-N-ethoxycarbonyloxymethyl,
```

directly to.

```
71 sec
iodide salt
deprenyl-N-octyloxycarbonyloxymethyl,
iodide salt
deprenyl-N-pivaloyloxymethyl, iodide salt
                         20 min
methotrexate-bis-(4-trimethylammoniobutyroyl-
                         1.8 hr
oxymethyl ester), diiodide salt
morphine-6-0-(trimethylammoniobutyrate
                         26 hr
chloride, hydrochloride salt
progesterone-3-(4-N, N, N-trimethylammonio-
                         3 hr
butyrate enol ester, bromide salt
progesterone-3-betainoyl enol.
ΑN
       97:17918 USPATFULL
       Compositions and methods for enhanced drug delivery
ΤI
       Hale, Ron L., Woodside, CA, United States
ΙN
       Lu, Amy, Los Altos, CA, United States
       Solas, Dennis, San Francisco, CA, United States
       Selick, Harold E., Belmont, CA, United States
       Oldenburg, Kevin R., Fremont, CA, United States
       Zaffaroni, Alejandro C., Atherton, CA, United States
       Affymax Technologies N.V., Middlesex, England (non-U.S. corporation)
PΑ
       US 5607691 19970304
PΙ
ΑI
       US 1995-449188 19950524 (8)
       Continuation of Ser. No. US 1993-164293, filed on 9 Dec 1993, now
RLI
       abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1993-77296,
       filed on 14 Jun 1993, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of
       Ser. No. US 1992-898219, filed on 12 Jun 1992, now abandoned And a
       continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1993-9463, filed on 27 Jan 1993,
now
       abandoned
DT
       Utility
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Levy, Neil S.
LREP
       Stevens, Lauren L.
CLMN
       Number of Claims: 5
ECL
       Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN
       No Drawings
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LN.CNT 5349

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.